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MEMPHIS APPEAL

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 14, 1876.

GROVER-CRONIN.

If you want to see a Radical grate his teeth and bite his lips with rage, speak the names of Grover-Cronin. Their hate for these two important individuals is equal to that which their friend entertains for holy water, and they cannot discuss them without becoming choked with virtuous indignation. Grover and Cronin did not take it upon themselves to patch up the blunders of their political opponents, and hence they are denounced as monsters and knaves, the mention of whose names never fails to call forth a torrent of execrations. In Vermont and Rhode Island the State authorities took precisely the same view of the case that Governor Grover does, and the governors of these two States convened the legislatures to cure the defects which made their electors ineligible. The fact that they called the legislatures to appoint new electors, not to fill vacancies, show that they be lieved there was no other remedy for the emergency. Governor Grover pursued the only course left him, and he stands before the country impregnable upon the solid rock of the constitution and the statute laws of his State. It is impudence sublime to see the unprincipled creatures who sustain the Louisiana returning board, made up of two whites and two negroes, all rogues according to the sworn and official testimony of the men who Cronin. The Radical press is heaping upon own purity; she has only to moan over the the two Oregon Democrats a flood of billingsthe two Oregon Democrats a flood of billings-They are absolutely shocked at their The Chicago Tribune indignantly

"Didn't Oregon vote for Hayes? Yes. Didn't the people there declare they wanted the Republican candidates to receive electoral vote? Yes. Then do you, Mr. Demcrat, propose to make a row when the president of the senate counts the vote as it was cast? If you do, get down your horse pistols at once. The Republicans will never consent to have the voice of the people stifled. Fox

populi vox Dei!" These are stunning conundrums, and the infuriated editor no doubt regards them as settling the question. But here is the way the Times answers them: "Did Louisiana and Florida vote for Tilden? Yes. Didn't the Then do you, Mr. Bayonet-blood-and-thunder count, of their false and fraudulent votes will never consent that the lawfully declared namely, that the Presidential votes you have attempted to steal from Governor Tilden will be given back to him, for whom the people ordered them to be given. It will be done peaceably, lawfully, constitutionrow about it, by the eternal and omnipotent God, you will get the punishment your treason and crime will deserve. This, Messrs. revolutionary conspirators to overturn the declared will of the supreme American people, is a plain expression of the manifest temper of that people, whom you, in your lust of official plunder, are trying to cheat and defrand. It is that 'cox populi vox dei' of which you will do wisely to take heed, and not attempt to resist it by any kind or man-

THE FINANCIAL EFFECT OF RAD-

ICAL BULLDOZING. One of the great evils resulting from the inauguration of Hayes, when it is known that he has not been fairly elected, and that he receives his majority merely through the agency of corrupt returning boards, will be States. They will become unable, on account of their impoverished condition, to meet their been, willing and anxious to do all they could then it was that he was shot by the Bensons. toward paying their debts, many of which were improperly placed upon them by Radical legislation; but when such a state of things as is now threatened; when all their rights | te are disregarded, and men placed over them as rulers who were never elected; when all to meet obligations which, under other circumstances, they would cheerfully have met? Our creditors, as well as ourselves, will suffer from this state of outrages, who violate principles of free government and trample under foot the rights of mockeries. The Radical party of Tennesunable to meet our obligations. The fault is ume of Oregon reports. tions to the extent of our ability, but a people as expressed at the ballot-box, what right | State at the time of the disaster, was running have you to complain if State debts are repudiated—not from choice, but because the sell stroyed. Loss, eight thousand dollars. diated-not from choice, but because the villainy which proposes to elect a President by

of the State debt. Everywhere business languishes. The funding of the national debt has been stopped. Merchants are living from hand to mouth; consumers are buying nothwith paralysis. Everything is nneasy and inpatient. The whole country is afflicted with stagnation and distrust. All this has been brought about by Radical lust for office; their determination to retain power by

a fraud which would Mexicanize our country and place it under the rule of the minority. Is the Republican Party Ready to Adopt enabled to retain power by fraud, backed by the bayonet. When, in September and Ocober last it was indicated that Tilden would be elected President, the business outlook of the south was more encouraging than it had been since the close of the war, and when it was supposed for nearly a week that Tilden | Those who Have Devised this System are was elected everything indicated a new prosperity for the south. About this a prominent house this city sold nine and ten thousand dollars

worth of goods each day. But so soon as the work of bulldozing commenced the sales dropped down to three thousand dollars per With this terrible injury to business how can men be expected to pay the burdens of taxation? The cause of this unhealthy and ruinous condition of affairs is the attempted destruction of the elective franchise by stifling the voice of the people and electing a President by fraud. Such surpation, such a disregard of honesty and ustice makes men lose faith in the stability of our government, and they become restive, anxious, and in no frame of mind to do busiess. If Hayes should be elected by the palpable fraud proposed, men will say that the overnment has gone to the dogs-that conspirators and usurpers have repudiated the will of the people, and it is no worse for a people made bankrupt by Radical villainy to

COMPROMISE.

repudiate their State indebtedness.

Tweed, Sweeney and Connolly to Released Upon Refunding.

which the ring magnates, and notably Tweed and Sweeney, are to refund to the city of New York quite a large amount of money, and to election. We are now brought, for the first receive in return immunity from prosecution.

Tweed will very soon be released and
Sweeney will return from Europe. The compromise, it is thought, will include Connelly

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Daniel Deronda.

EDITORS APPEAL-I am so angry with declare it to the world through the most fas-cinating pages of an extelled novel? Ex-tolled! Why, of course, who are the critics? Men! And has she not breathed into life a man little less than a god—only needing that he should have waked up from his own fair dream, given himself a good physical shake, and said in the greatness of his seul, "Heart, be still; soul, thou hast a sublime work to perform, the moulding of a spirit into such as her eyes, her hand is mine, she will pass through heaven's gates the equal of the other white robed angels. But, if I forsake her (as she prays me not to do), the probability is, she'll go to the devil. I will give up my ewn she il go to the devil.
life, or what is dearer still, my heart's desire
to save a fellow creature. "Oh, ye gods," to save a fellow creature." "Oh, ye gods," would you not have claimed him for a broth-I cannot conceive how the authoress could stop short, spoil so grand a man, by at last letting him him please his own dear self, just as the rest of us small selfish creatures I would never say to a man, read Dan-I Deronda; being a woman, I should feel that I was saying: "Please, will you read, learn and inwardly digest." How pitable a thing a woman is. You will find therein a thing a woman is. You will find therein a woman, born to life by woman, for you jests, your taunts or your pity, kind Plorida vote for Tilden? Yes. Didn't the people there declare that they wanted Mr. Tilden to receive their electoral votes? Yes. Then do you, Mr. Bayonet-blood-and-thunder wrong in "Gwendolen," which her best ef-Revolutionist, propose to make a row when eradicate from the minds of the women. She fort in their behalf in her next will hardly the representative assembly of the American makes me ashamed; as I read, my blood people refuse to count, or to permit the tingles, the tears come in my eyes, I feel ashamed for my sister women, for Gwendolen, for myself, and for the woman of power for Mr. Hayes, whom they did not vote for? who can imbue her characters with life. If you do, bring on your bayonets, Messrs. make them so really our friends or enemies, Revolutionary Presidency-Grabbers, for you can make up your minds at once that the She who can cry "Excelsior," standing far votes you have taken by fraud and force from the people of Louisiana and Florida will be rage woman, find one miserable exception, will never consent that the lawfully declared sneering world. Her "fair defect of nature" will of the supreme American people shall be overruled by any gang of revolutionary conscious. Would it not have been truer spirators. You can rely upon another thing, Messrs. Revolutionary Presidency-Grabbers, namely, that the Presidential votes you have A WOMAN.

Matters at Meridian, Mississipp!.

MERIDIAN, December 10 .- The municipa done peaceably, lawfully, constitution-ally, and if you attempt to make a fight. As we predicted, "Old Man" Shearer is mayor again, beating Theilguard thirteen Theilguard was very certain that he would be elected; even up to the time the polls closed he said he was mayor. Mimms, present marshal, was beaten bady. It was thought up to the time of counting the votes that he would be elected by a large maiority, but Thomas Sullivan beat him by a very handsome majority. The people seemed determined to beat Minms, if possible. The circuit court convenes in a special term the third Monday in this month, to try several important cases—one of them is the great ar-son case; the other is the trial of the Benson brothers for the murder of Lee Belk. This trson case has been put off from time to time since last February, and has, at times, caused a good deal of excitement in Meridian. It is oped by all good citizens that it will be tried. without fail, at this special term, and if the parties accused are found guilty, that they dealt with as the law prescribes, but if they can prove their innocence, that they be discharged. The Benson case is a pretty bad affair. Lee Belk, the man that was killed, the injury done to the credit of the various being an officer, had arrested a man and was carrying him to jail, when the Benson broth-ers came up and demanded his release. Blows were struck by the policeman to mainobligations. Our people are, always have tain his rights and discharge his duties; and

A Case in Point. We see it stated in an exchange that the lew taken by us some time since in reference to Postmaster Sollace, of Vermont, was de-cided to be law by the suprems court of Oregon, in a case occurring in that State in 1868. The statement is that a person holding the confidence is destroyed, and poverty stares office of United States surveyor-general on them in the face, how can they be expected the day of the Presidential election in that year, was on the successful electoral ticket. and, having resigned his office of surveyor shortly after the election, claimed that the governor should issue him a commission as elector. This the governor refused to do, for The men who bring about these the reason that he was, on the day of the elecprofit, and consequently ineligible, under so much of the constitution of the United States the people, make State honor and State as says 'no senator, or representative, or per-credit, which should be highly prized, mere son holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elect-or, "and had never been elected at all; in which see imposed upon us an enormous debt, and refusal his excellency was sustained by the sunow the Radical party of the whole country threaten to so impoverish us that we will be

with them, and not with our people. We have been the advocate of meeting our obliga
Nine Men Killed by Botter Explosion for him. If he would, I do not see how he house, and their action in the other parishes could carry on the government afterward. Was equally objectionable."

The report LITTLE ROCK, December 12.-A Gazette impoverished by Radical rule may not beable of a terrible explosion of a boiler in a sawmill to pay any thing. If a President be elected by stifling the popular will and by notorious frands, the government will at once drift into anarchy, and tax-payers will assert, whether right in morals or not, that if it has become the fashfon to repudiate the will of the people | wounded. The mill, one of the largest in the

Consumption can now be cured. A new fraud has so depressed business as to make the payment of onerous taxation impossible. The possibility of electing Hayes by fraud has already damaged the State of Tennessees more than the whole amount | Go to Leddin's business college

INTIMIDATION.

ing. The south seems to have been stricken A Protest from an Able Journalist Against its Introduction into the Politics of the Country-It is Subversive of Liberty.

> it and to Substitute the Judgment of Returning Boards in Place of the Votes Legally Polled?

Architects of their Country's Ruin, and those who Sanction it are Accessories After the Fact.

The particular attention of the readers of the APPEAL is called to the following letters from Hon. Horace White, formerly editor of the Chicago Tribune, a journalist who thoroughly independent in the expression of his views, is always characterized by a great degree of fairness toward his opponents, and who, Republican, prefers to be a patriot. Mr. White here treats of a phase of the Louisiana y other writers and publicists, and treats of it so fairly that every man, no matter what and other thieves of Louisiana is to follow them to the pit of destruction.

First Letter. CHICAGO, December 1.—Any result of the pending Presidential election which shall be reached without harm to the processes under which our elections are held and our institutions maintained will not only be acquiesced in by the people, but welcomed by the larger portion of both political parties. Any result which shall be reached by undermining those processes will be fraught with peril to the ountry and will bring condign punishment upon the party guilty of so grave a crime. New York, December 12.—It is rumored hat a compromise has been effected under tions are maintained, the most important is time, to a state of facts which threatens to substitute, in place of popular elections, the views of a returning board. This I call a threatened subversion of the processes by which our institutions are maintained, in comof Tilden, is of no consequence.

parison with which the election of Hayes or of Tilden, is of no consequence. Whether Hayes or Tilden be elected, the people can, within four years, resume their prerogative of choosing another President, provided the process of declaring their choice has not been George Eliot. What right has a woman to create such a woman as Gwendolen? Why Hayes or Tilden, provided the system of populations of the create such a woman as Gwendolen? ampered with. They can correct any errors lar election remains. But if the process has been tampered with, and the system itself underminded, then anything may happen. The American republic may become as unstable, and property here as insecure, and so-cial disorder as unbearable, as in Mexico or Venezuela. We are told that the interference of a returning board in Louisiana is necessary on account of the intimidation of created the board, denouncing Grover and Cronin. The Radical press is heaping upon own purity; she has only to moan over the by which our institutions are maintained. is proposed to throw out the vote of A B because C D is supposed to have intimidated E F. It is only necessary to make this the rule hereafter, and to secure its general adoption, in order to dispense with elections entirely and to substitute in their place the of thirty-seven returning Intimidation will become the only of any value in politics. Instead of dis-cussing the civil service, the currency, the last war, or the next one, the office seeking class will confine themselves wholly to intimidation. Intimidation will multiply like the grasshoppers, and in a short time ravage the whole land. What is intunidation? It is a word of very broad scope. It embraces everything from the fear of death to the loss of social position. It opens the door to every species of degradation that can be conceived of in politics, from individual cowardice to combined perjury. And over all it places an arbitrary and irresponsible tribunal to weigh the cowardice and to gauge the perjury, from whose judgments there is cal, not even to the people themselves. After A B and other bonest citizens have cast their votes and gone about their business, C D and E F confederate together, the one to intimidate, and the other to be intimidated, with a view to vitiating the election; that is, to disfranchise all honest voters in the pre-

it is alleged that the negroes were afraid to

knows that such affidavits are not evidence, and that they would not be accepted in a case involving the value of a pair of boots. Yet in a case involving the Presidency of the United States-yes, involving the whole character and future destiny of our government-it is claimed that intimidation has been cleary made out, such intimidation as warrants cinct. Why not? That is the logic of the he throwing out of ten thousand votes legalnew system of carrying elections by intimi-dation. I assert that there is no way to throw v polled on the seventh of November last There being, as I have shown, no legal evidence out, on the score of intimidation, the votes of of such a fact, what are the presumptions? i will proceed to show. On the fourteenth of January, 1875, Hon. George F. Hoar, of Mas-sachusetts, presented to the national house of legal voters duly polled, that does not admit and invite this species of rascality. Is there any mode of electioneering so inexpensive and certain as this? Is there any mode so likely rep.esentatives the report of a sub-committee ppointed to investigate the last previous lection in Louisiana. This return is signed to become popular with the class who live by Is there any mode which so clearly and completely subverts the processes of popy Charles T. Foster, of Ohio; William Walular elections, or which so directly attacks the er Phelps, of New Jersey; and Clarkson N otter, of New York, two Republicans and foundation of our government? But, say some, it cannot possibly spread. It is too absurd and contemptible to find lodgment among one Democrat, and was adopted by the whole committee before its presentation to the house. I make a brief extract from this rethe superior beings of the north. Not to encumber this article with didactic reasoning as port, and invite particular attention to it: When the papers of the returning board to the danger of admitting so evil a precewere produced before your committee there dent into our system, I observe that the case was found among them an affidavit by Mr. Wells, the president of the board, declaring that intimidation had now before us has spread, to all intents and purposes, over the entire land, since upon its determination rests the whole Presidential election from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from existed at certain polls in that parish (Rapi the lakes to the Gulf. The rights of voters in Illinois are as much bound up in it as des), and that the returns from those polls should therefore be rejected. The counsel for the Democratic committee testified that though the case were awaiting decision before a returning board sitting in Chicago instead of one sitting in New Orleans. Again, I ask, what is intimidation? and who is to judge they had no opportunity to contradict the statements of this paper; that they had never seen or known of it before, and that upon an of its weight in a contested election? It examination of the papers before the not difficult to determine whether a fraud has been committed, whether a person has voted who was not entitled to vote, whether a poll has been altered after the votes have been counted, etc. These are all questions of upon this point, but offered none. fact. But intimidation is a matter of opinion, of guesswork, of uncertainty. In its best estate, the interference of a returning

when the proofs closed, it was not among them. The counsel for the Republican committee reserved the right to make explanation davit was dated - day of October, 1874. It appeared that Governor Wells was not himelf in the parish on the day of election, and though at the opening of their first session board in such cases takes from the intimi your committee declared their intention to dated class the very faculty they stand most examine into the action of the returning board, Governor Wells never came forward as in need of-that of self-reliance and independence in their political action. It says to a witness. At the close of our proceedings leave was asked that his deposition might be given in. This was declined, and Mr. Wells them: "Don't go the polls if you think you will be 'bulldozed,' or if you apprehend loss was invited to appear before the committee. of employment or caste. Be cowards and ignoramuses to the end of the chapter; we out he never came. Leave was also given for taking his testimony by a commissioner, if he vill make all right by throwing out the votes of the courageous and intelligent." This, I declined to appear; but this was not availed say, is the doctrine, in its best estate, when declined to appear; but this was not availed exercised with good intentions and proper to declare that the action of the returning motives. It is a premium on timidity and board in the rejection of these returns in th aziness—a stigma on diligence and self-reparish of Rapides, and giving the seats for spect. When exercised with other intentions that parish to the Republican candidates, was and with different motives, it is the conveniarbitrary, unfair and without warrant of law. ent avenue of fraud, perjury, revolution and It so happens that this parish was taken social decay. It is a war with our whole system of government, and our system cannot many witnesses of which, of both parties, were examined with reference to it. They show beyond question that there survive if it once gains lodgment there. Now let us take the worst case of "bulldozing" that anybody can bring forward—that of was a free, full, fair and peaceable election west Feliciana. It is claimed that the negroes were an actual majority in the parish. It is admitted that the Republicans had the State government and the local government; that Republican supervisors of elections were of any intimidation of voters practiced on the day of election, although it was asserted that intimidation of colored men before the elec-

tion had been effected by threats of refusal to everywhere, and that plenty of United States employ them or to discharge them if they troops were there, or if they were not there it voted the Republican ticket. No evidence, was the fault of those who now claim that either of discharge or refusal to empley, was their voters were intimidated. Nevertheless, produced. Certain witnesses, themselves it is alleged that the negroes were afraid to every one office-holders, testified generally to vote. And because, with these aids and such action; but hardly any one was able to centives to political intrepidity, they were specify a single instance in which he heard my employer threaten to discharge any voter still afraid to vote, therefore the votes of hose who did vote are to be thrown out. I or knew of any employe being so threatened enture to predict that the political party that or discharged. Not one single colored man takes its stand on this platform will be "bull- | throughout the entire parish was produced to dozed" worse at the next election than any parish in Louisiana or elsewhere. I do not b - tion of such a purpose, whether before or tieve that Governor Hayes will accept the after the election. The action of the return-Presidency on any such platform. If he ing board in the parish of Rapides alone

for nim. If he would, I do not see how he could carry on the government afterward. The Republican party, in the tattered condition to which the present administration has brought it, is not able to give its antagonist any advantages of position in the next encounter. A greater disadvantage to itself than this—the seating of a President by means and appliances which undergune the Republican and appliances which undergune the Republican and appliances which undergune the Republican and their action in the other parishes was equally objectionable." The report from which the foregoing is extracted may be found in the Annual Cyclopedia of 1874, pp. 736–742. It appears, therefore, that Mr. Wells, president of the Louisiana returning board, was found guilty by a committee of congress, a majority of whom were means and appliances which undermone the Republicans in good and regular standvery processes by which our institutions are maintained—it would be impossible to conceive of. Deprived of moral support in the consciences of the intelligent, thinking, order-loving, property-holding classes, the party would melt away, and the administration leaving on it for support would be as helpless. leaning on it for support would be as helpless | invited the said Wells to appear before them, as a birch-bark cance in a cyclone. No person capable of commanding the confidence of the country could accept a position in a cabinet bottomed not upon the returns of an election, but upon the views of a returning board as opposed to the returns themselves. With a successful and

united party at his back, Governor Hayes faction, and that without such throwing out might make shift to administer the governof votes the majority would be on the ment with a cabinet of nonentities, but in the present state of things he could not, and he false in a similar case only two years ago, s not likely to find any other material to ad- what are the presumptions regarding the ex ise and assist him in the emergency contem- parte affidavits of his underlings in the preplated. I am much mistaken in my conception of Governor Hayes, if he is the man to walk into the White House overy any slipperly and contested election discussed as though it were a contested election between two candidates for to end. It is worth notice here that the Sheralderman in the ninth ward. It is painful to man committee, while furnishing a sketch of read that because a Vermont elector was a the life and public services of Mr. Wells village postmaster, therefore the people of Vermont are to be partially disfranchised; that because a North Carolina elector was a commissioner to the Centennial exhibition, therefore North Carolina is to lose part of her voice omit to mention this interesting fact in his record, and, while indorsing the characters of the two members of the returning board, fail to give us any youcher for Mr. Wells in this particular. in the national election; that since the twenty-Presuming that they were not ignorant of the second joint rule has not been re-enacted by the | report of the Foster-Phelps committee of last present congress, therefore the presiding offi-cer of the senate may declare anybody elected the suppressio veri. Assuming to give the whom he chooses. Of course the forms public facts worthy of consideration and attention in the pist career of the president piddling objections that will be swept out of the Louisiana returning board, they have the way like autumn leaves by the breath of suppressed the only really important fact the people when they have the opportunity to pass their opinion upon them. You might as well attempt to oppose the law of gavitation by witchcraft as to settle this disputed Presidency by mere legal conundrums. Are there no dangers confronting us? We have seen two governors and two legislatures at work in Louisiana at the same time; two legislatures in Alabania, two in Arkansas, and two now in South Carolina. The spectacle of two now in South Carolina. The spectacle of two selves everywhere are these: Is the American

nessed. Stress is laid on the fact that General Grant will see Hayes duly insugurated. The gurate its dissolution and decay? Was the only form of inauguration known to the law Union in as great danger when Lee was question that has not more than been touched is for the newly-elected President to take an marching on Gettysburg as it is to-day? oath to support the constitution of the United I were an enemy of the Union; if I desired States, and this he can do before any person to see its flag form to shreds; its honor authorized by law to administer oaths; and, trailed in the dust, and its name blotted his polities, must see that to follow the Wells's | when he has taken it, General Grant cannot inwhen he has taken it, General Grant cannot in-augurate him or disinaugurate him any farther. I am not one of those who think that the present financial cramp is due to political causes, receive the sanction and support of a national but I can see that the disorder, confusion and uncertainty growing out of a double-barreled established with that he thrust into the deligovernment would produce far greater de- cate and many-wheeled machinery of ou pression in business than anything we have experienced since the panic of 1873. If the Republican party is ready to adopt intimilation as an element in politics, and to sub- certaining the popular will, we should soon stitute the judgment of returning boards in place of the votes legally polled, it is a worse party than I supposed when I joined the liberal movement in 1872. I do out of votes in Cook county, which would not think so badly of it as this. I think that | have resulted in giving certificates of election all the present fuss is due to the anxiety of to candidates who were in a minority of more office-holders for their places, for which the than two thousand votes. If the Louisiana great mass of the party have no sympathy, transaction had been an accomplished fact but, on the contrary, a well-grounded con-tempt. Accepting the defeat in a manly way, if it is defeated by a true count of the who doubts that the votes would have been votes legally polled, the Republican party has | thrown out? And would not the act have a fair prospect of returning to power four been justified by the highest possible prece-years hence. At all events, it will be in a dent? Even now we see the Democrats moving heaven and earth to cast out Republican position to take advantage of the errors and

ibversion of the processers of popular elect-

Second Letter.

hundred dollars—that any parish or any pre-cinct in Louisiana has been carried by intimi-

to inquire whether the parties making these

affidavits are credible witnesses; whether the

deponents or a mark; or whether the de-

the only case where cross-examination was at

tempted it was summarily checked and re-

sed by the returning board. Every lawver

with the name of "proofs."

ions, it will be annihilated. It has already received such harm as its wisest leaders can say this man Wells, his character having been already sufficiently defined. And so it will go with difficulty repair. HORACE WHITE. on, each party exclaiming: "The villainy you teach me will I execute." Chicago, December 7.—A few words more on the subject of "intimidation as an element in politics" seems to be called for. In a pre-vious article I laid down the proposition that

Oregon, seeking to recover by a techn

shortcomings of its adversary. But, crawl-ing into the Presidency over the ruins and the votes, in Vermont, in Nebraska, and in

until the principles and processes of ou government are wholly submerged and lost sight of: What kind of a specter may be discerned in the distance I leave to the reader' imagination. Returning to my original proposition, that intimidation in elections is it was only necessary to adopt the Louisiana recedent as a general rule for the whole ountry in order to dispense with popular a matter of opinion, uncertainty and guess work, and that in no event can it be made: lections entirely and to substitute in their good reason for throwing out the votes o place the views of thirty-eight returning those who have taken no part in the intimidation, I repeat that the Louisiana preceder oards—that this would be a subversion and extinction of the process by which our insti-tutions are maintained, leading infalliby to -this being its third appearance in our politics-substitutes the views of return marchy and despotism. I will now go a step further, and assert that there has been no evidence presented as yet—no evidence that boards in place of elections by the peopl and therefore involves the subversion of the processes by which our institutions are mainwould be accepted in a law-suit involving two tained. There is no reason why it should stop with Louisiana; there is every reason for it to spread and become general, till every This remark is not modified by the body is "bulldozed." Has the negro in the report of the Sherman committee, sent to consouth, in his ignorance and poverty, anything gress by the President yesterday. There have been certain ex parte affidavits submitto rely on, present or future, except his numerical strength? Cut from under him the ted, which the Sherman committee dignfy fact that he counts one every time he puts a ballot in the box, and you have taken from him everything you supposed you had given him when you enfranchised him. And this is affidavits are signed with the names of the what you do in every southern State the moconents possess sufficient intelligence to know what they have signed, or put their marks to. It is sufficient that the affidavits are ex parte; that there has been no opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses; that in

ment you substitute the opinions of returning boards in place of the votes legally polled. Those who have devised this system are architects of their country's ruin, and those who sanction it are accessories after the fact. ALLCOCK'S Porous Plasters!

them, and so avoid miserable imitations.

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OUT. Genis' elegant Watch-Chain, Gold-Piated
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ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Mice-No. 34 Poplar Strees, Memphis. WILL practice in the Courts of Law and Chan-cery in West Tennessee and North Mississ-slppi, and give special attention to collections, con-regancing, etc.

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Cotton Planters, Attention!

Save Your Unopened Cotton Bolls - Read the Following Certificates, and Profit by the Experience of Others: OFFICE OF CLARKE, JOHNSON & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., December 2, 1876. Messrs, Allison Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.;

Messrs. Allson Brothers, Hemphis. Tenn.:

GENTS—I have in successful operation on my plantation at Bradley's Landing, Arkansas, one of your "Complete Cotton Cleaners," and truly find it "an indispensable machine" in my ginhouse. It does to perfection all you claim for it in removing the dirt, dust and light leaf trash, and in addition to this, it enables me to save all the cotton reasoning is my fields in unopened and frosted both. These would be a total loss, as I know of no gin on which they can be ginned; but by running through your "C. C. C." they are opened and separated in such a manner that I can, on my "Champion Gin," make a sample of cotton for which I am to-day offered 10 Judy per pound, thus misking what I consider a net profit loss of at least thirty deliars on every bale of cotton which I can so secure, for without the "C. C. C." It would be a total loss, while with its assistance I expect to make nearly a hundred foles.

The profit resulting from the use of your "C. C. C." It such a case is immense, and no planter should, for this reason especially, be without one of them. Yours, etc.,

MEMPHIS, TENN., December 2, 1876.

fesses. Allison Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.: GENTS—Last season I run one of your "Complete Cotton Cleaners" in the "Memphis Gins," and in addition to the certificate which I have already given as to its value, I will add that I experimented fully as to working up the unopened and frosted botls, which remain in the fields after picking is usually finished. I found that by using your "C. C. C." these unopened bolls were put in a favorable condition for ginning on my "Champion Gins," producing a sample of cotton worth from Sc to 10e per pound.

I believe so firmly in the value of its operations on the bolls now left in the cotton fields that I would be and to enter into correspondence with any parties who have and wish to dispose of them, as I want all an get of them. Yours, etc.,

HOWLEY LANDING, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, ARE., January 25, 1876. Messrs. Allison Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.:

I have had the "Complete Cotton Cleaner," bought of your in constant operation, and it works to perfection. Mine more than paid for itself in two weeks work. I can gin and make a good sample of cotton from the pickings from the ground, as also that gathered from the RIPENED BUT UNDERNED BOLLS. Such cotton, gathered with ordinary care, is indicated from ONE-FOURTH TO ONE-THERD IN VALUE, at present prices. With the aid of the "C. C. C." I can also work up and gin damp cotton without trouble. Yours, etc.,

J. McD. MERIWETHER.

The crop of frosted and unopened boils remaining in the cotton fields is unusually large this year, and we cannot too strongly urge upon the planter the necessity of utilizing every dollar's worth of what he has labored so hand to produce. The "Complete Co ton Cleaner" thoroughly opens up the boils, enabling them to be ginned; otherwise, they would rot in the fields, a total loss. To large planters especially, this can be made an item of income running into the thousands, and possibly saving many of them from harrassing debts, which would otherwise result from the shortness of their crop. The "Complete Cotton Cleaner" is manufactured and sold by:

ALLISON BROTHERS, 17 Union Street, Memphis, Tenn,, who will take pleasure in answering all inquiries. [28] Send to them for Circulars and Price-list.

W. B. GALBREATH.

J. M. FOWLKES.

W. J. CRAWFORD.

W.B. Galbreath & Co. COTTON FACTORS

11 Union Street, Memphis. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED CHAMPION COTTON GIN AND HULLER.

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PRESCRIPTION FREE. speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost alook, and all disorders brought on by Incore excess. Ang druggist has the Ingreditess, DR. JAQUES & CO., Chetmatt, Obio.

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507 Twelfth street, Washington, D. C. WILL practice in all the Courts of the District of VV Columbia, Supreme Court of the United States, Court of Claims, and before the Executive Depart-ments of the Government. Prompt attention given to the Collection of Claims. 6c22 Plantation for Sale or Lease.

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As a dressing for laddes' hair, the Vision is proised for its grateful and agregable perfume, and valued for the soft laster unp richness of tone it imparts.

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OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Assets. : \$43,494,650 92 Surplus | val. Standard. | 4,004,851 92 Dividend | For 1875 | 2,543,556 08 Batlo of expense of management to receipts in 1875. Policies in force, December 31, 1875, 68,209, insuring. 32 Amount of Losses paid at Mem-\$185,076,842 00

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Money Wanted

I N view of the above fact, will, for 15 days, sell Theological, Medical and many Miscellaneous Books below invoice Cost. Blankbooks and Stationery at prices to suit the times, for each only. E. L. Cleaves, 281 Main street

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THIS Ginhouse has been refitted with entire new machinery, new Glus, and the best and most approved Cotton Cleaners, and is now prepared to gin Cotton so as to give the best sample. J. T. Hillsman & Co., 208 Front Street, are the Agents, and will furnish sacks to persons wishing to ship cetton to these gins, and, when, de-sired, will make liberal advances on the cetton.

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168 Front street, Memphis, Tennessee. Are prepared to handle WHEAT on commis-sion. Sacks furnished on orders.

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Diamonds, Watches, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE. Latest Styles and Lowest Prices

Treble-Plated Silver Table Knives at 86 per dozen. EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND SELECT SOON.

DIVIDEND.

FFICE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY. At a regular meeting of the Board of Di-rectors of this Company, a

Dividend of Six per Cent. was declared on the capital stock, and ordered to be credited on the stock notes.

R. P. BOLLING, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE. Union and Plantene Hank of Memphis, Memphis, Teon., December 6, 1876.

STOCKHOLDERS are hereby notified than an election for Fifteen Directors, to serve for the part of the period of t

ensuing year, will be held at this Bank, on KON-DAY, January 8, 1877, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. S. P. BKAD, Cashter,